The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848 NO. 77.

THE BRITISH WHIG,

AND

General Advertiser for Canada West,

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,

Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,

BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.

AT THE ATHENÆUM,

Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no Discount will be allowed on advertisements on any pretext whatsoever.

All Letters to be post-paid.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
House, Sign, & Ship Painter
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
HEAD OF COLBORNE STREET, KINGSTON.
☞ Orders thankfully received and strictly attended to.
Kingston, May 23, 1848. 42-tf.

EMERY O. LANFEAR,
(LATE OF THE FIRM LEWIS & LANFEAR,)
Saddle, Harness & Trunk Maker,
Opposite Mr. Bourk's, Store.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.
May, 1848. 39-12m

MESSRS. HILL & PARKE
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE NEXT THE MONTREAL BANK.
FRANCIS M. HILL,
THOS. PARKE, Jr.
Kingston, Feb. 16, 1848. 1m

MR. CAMERON,
(LATE DEPUTY REGISTRAR,)
LAND & GENERAL AGENT,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND AGENT FOR THE
Canada Life Assurance Company.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Petitions, &c. &c.
Drawn at Reduced Rates.
☞ Office next door to Mr. Jackson's Store, open from 9, A. M. to 4, P. M.
Cobourg, Newcastle District, 28th January, 1848.

T. BRADLEY,
(LATE OF DUBLIN AND LONDON,)
HATTER & FURRIER.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.)
Directly opposite McCuniffe's Chequered Store.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
LADIES AND GENTLEMENS FURS
—Cleaned and Altered.
OUTFITS MADE IN A SUPERIOR STYLE

J. V. CLARKE,
GROCER,
WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER,
LAMBTON BUILDINGS,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

VIRGIL & CO'S EXPRESS.
WILLIAM WARE—*Agent,*
KINGSTON.

W. P. De L'Armitage,
GENERAL GROCER, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, *Painter, Gilder, and Glazier,* Bagot St. Kingston, near Mr. Pipper's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Imitations, and Decorated Work in general. z

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner of Ontario and Brock Streets. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and Spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Moroccos and Linings, Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Head of Brock Street Kingston.

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, by S. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57 z

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's,) Kingston, C. W.

F & B. Kayler, Coach Builders and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

William Ware, General Commission Agent, Broker and Auctioneer. Kingston, C. W.

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c., Kingston.
JAMES O'REILLY.
GEORGE E. HENDERSON. 69-6m*

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. z

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

HUNTER & BARTLIFF,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants
CORNER OF KING AND CLARENCE STREETS,
KINGSTON.
REFERENCES:
Messrs J. Watkins & Co., Hugh Fraser, Esq
" John Mowat & Son, Noble Palmer Esq
" McDonald & Campbell, John Fraser, Esq.
Messrs J. H. Greer, & Co. 52.

Animals, Birds, &c.
PRESERVED & STUFFED,
BY R. M. HORSEY,
OPPOSITE MR. ABRAHAM FOSTER'S GROCERY STORE,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
May, 1848. 39-1m

BEEHAN'S
KINGSTON
TEMPERANCE HALL.
THE PRINCESS HOUSE.
GOOD TABLE.
Also, Choice Groceries, Provisions,
AND SUITABLE DRINKS.
A few respectable boarders received on moderate terms.

PACIFIC HOTEL
Nos. 162, 164, & 166
GREENWICH STREET,
NEW YORK.
Board per Day, $1,25 } J. FLOWER.
" per Week, $6,00 }
49 z*

Fire & Marine Insurance
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is ready to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, engaged in Inland Navigation.
M. F. HUNTER, *Agent.*
OFFICE, ONTARIO STREET.
May 17, 1848. 40-z*

REMOVAL.
THE SHIP CHANDLERY STORE is removed to No. 2 Hardy's Buildings, where will be constantly kept on hand, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oars, Blocks, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c. &c.
WM. DONALDSON.
Kingston, May 20, 1848. 42-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are appointed Agents exclusive for Canada, for the sale of Morton's IMPROVED SALERATUS, in packages to suit purchasers, at current rates.
All orders received shall meet immediate despatch.
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, June, 1848.
Morton's PALE VINEGAR on hand for sale by the Cask.

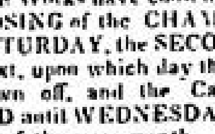
Fresh Oysters.
RECEIVED weekly from New York, at DUMBLE'S "SHADES," Wellington Street.
May 3, 1848.

OATMEAL.
A quantity fresh ground, in bbls. of 224 lbs. each, just received.
For sale by
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, 11th July, 1848. 56

English Cheese.
A FEW BASKETS BEST CHEDDER TRUCKLE, & BERKELEY QUEEN'S ARMS CHEESE, in excellent condition, just received, and for sale by
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, June 13, 1848. 49-tf

For Sale.
100 BBLS. PLASTER, (MANURE,) 100 doz HAY RAKES.
At reduced prices.
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, June 27, 1848 52-tf

FOR SALE
A FIVE OARED GIG, (NEARLY NEW. Cost £25. Will be sold low.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, April 28, 1848. 1-a



CHAMBLY CANAL.
NOTICE is hereby given that, to meet the views of the Trade, the Commissioners of Public Works have consented to DELAY the CLOSING of the CHAMBLY CANAL, until SATURDAY, the SECOND SEPTEMBER next, upon which day the WATER will be drawn off, and the Canal REMAIN CLOSED until WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH of the same month.
By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY.
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, 8th June, 1848.

MORTON'S IMPROVED SALERATUS
PRICE of the above article reduced to one pound ten shillings per 100 lbs.
OLIPHANT & WATT,
Agents.
Kingston, 5th August, 1848.

WILLIAM ALLEN
TINSMITH, &C. &C. &C.
Two doors West of the Glasgow Warehouse
Wellington Street.
THE Subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large assortment of every description of manufactured
TIN WARE,
Which he is prepared to sell on the most favorable terms.
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tinware, made up to order at low prices.
Kingston, March 3, 1848. 19-z

FOR SALE.
6000 EMPTY Flour Barrels.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 2, 1848. 71-1m

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.)
GOVERNOR:
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
Governor General of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE, 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Peter M'Gill, President of the Bank of Montreal.	The Hon. Justice M'Cord.
David Davidson, Esq. Manager of the Bank of British North America.	The Hon. W. B. Robinson.
Alexander Simpson, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Montreal.	The Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
Hew Ramsay, Esq., of the firm of Armour & Ramsay.	B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of the Peoples Bank.
Christopher Dunkin, Esq.	Medical Adviser, George Campbell, M. D.
	Law Agent, John Rose, Q. C.
	Manager, Alexander Davidson Parker.

AMIDST the many valuable Establishments of this Country, there are none more extensively conducive to the interest of the Public, and the benefit of individuals, than well conducted Life Assurance Offices.

The most important truth cannot be too widely disseminated,—it ought to be distinctly known *in every family,* and to *every member of society,* that by the yearly payment of a *moderate sum,* a person may secure to his wife, his children, his helpless relatives, or his friends an adequate provision against the pecuniary distress which might be produced by his death.

An Assurance being effected, all risk is removed, and he has the consoling reflection, that whether he live a month, a year, or many years, he has placed his family beyond the peril of depending for daily support upon the uncertain continuance of his health and life. *To the Clergy, to the Medical Men, to Lawyers, to Merchants*—and others whose incomes depend, in a great measure upon their powers of healthy exertion. Also, to persons of limited stated incomes, the practice of Life Assurance recommends itself, not merely as a measure of expediency, but as a Bounden Duty.

Medical Referee for Kingston,—JAMES SAMPSON, M. D,
Agent for Kingston,—WM. GRANT, Office, Princess Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF LANDS.
MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON SATURDAY, the
To Wit: }
21st day of October next, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS, seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, viz:—
THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *Plff.*, vs.
JAMES McFARLANE,
ROBERT ATCHESON,
ANTHONY MANAHAN, } *Defendants.*
WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
All the right, title and interest of the above Defendants in Lot No. 35, in the 6th Concession, and Lot No. 36, in the 7th Concession Kingston, (now Storrington,) 400 Acres. Part of Lots 2 and 3, West of the Cataraqui, Township of Kingston, 104 Acres, as described in the Deed from Allan McLean to Anthony Manahan. Part of the North-half of Lot No. 2, and broken front, 57 Acres. The Marsh in front of Lot No. 3, and part of Lot No. 2 5½ Acres.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff Mid. District.
Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 19th July, 1848.

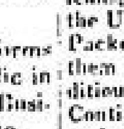
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Sale of Real Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order made on the FIRST day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight, by STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK, Esquire, Judge of the District Court, of the Midland District, whereby the REAL ESTATE of JOSEPH PIERSON, a Bankrupt, was ordered to be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, on the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at twelve o'clock, noon; that the whole of the said Bankrupt's Real Estate being composed of—
The North half of Lot No. 8, in the 6th Concession Sombra, and the North half of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession Sombra; and also,—
A Mortgage upon Lot No. 21, and the North half of the West half of Lot No. 9, 1st Concession Kingston, which said Mortgage was due on the 29th July, 1847, and is for £53 10s., with interest, will be put up for sale at Public Auction on the said SEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, at Twelve o'clock, noon.
And all persons having, or pretending to have any claim to, upon, or respecting such Real Estate, are to make known to the Judge of the said District Court, the nature and extent thereof, in writing, at least, fifteen days before the said seventh day of October next, in order that such claim may be heard and determined upon.
By order of the Court.
P. F. McCUAIG.
Assignee.
JAMES LINTON.
Auctioneer.
Kingston, June 3, 1848. 45-4m-w

REMOVAL.
BRAZIER, COPPERSMITH,
IRON, AND TIN PLATE WORKER,
And Bell Hanger.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has removed his Business (as above) from Bagot Street to
PRINCESS STREET.
Opposite Mr. C. Heath's Druggist Shop.
where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of patronage.
Stoves of all kinds for Sale.
J. HORSEY.
Kingston, August 19, 1848. 67-3m

NEW MACHINE SHOP,
BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON.
THE Subscriber having leased the premises in front of, and in connection with the CITY FURNACE, Bagot Street, Kingston, is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz:—
Flour, Barley, and Threshing Mills: Paper Mills and Paper Machinery of every kind: Saw Mills, and Planing Machines: Nail Cutting Machines of all kinds: Vertical Drilling Machines: Single and Double Geared Turning Laiths and Slide Rests: Screwing Machines and Screwing Tackle of all kinds, Patent Fans, *warranted superior to any that have been used in Canada.*
From long experience in the above branches of trade, the undersigned feels satisfied that he is able to furnish Machinery, equal in quality and cheapness to any that can be imported or manufactured in Canada.
ALEX. MAIR.
Kingston, June 27, 1848. 53-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public that they have commenced Business as
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
At the Corner of King and Clarence Streets.
And from the experience of one of the Firm, in the above business, they feel confident by strict attention, and punctuality, to merit a share of public Patronage and support; and hope to give general satisfaction to those who may trust them with property for Public or Private Sale.
N. B.—All Sales of Horses, Cattle, &c., will be strictly attended to on the Public Market.
GEORGE HUNTER,
HENRY BARTLIFF.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. Watkins & Co., Messrs. Mowat & Son,
" McDonald & Campbell, Noble Palmer, Esq.
" John H. Greer & Co, Hugh Fraser, Esq.,
John Fraser, Esq. 52-tf

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.
WHEREAS a petition of William Gunn, of the Township of Kingston, in the Midland District, Gentleman, having been filed in the Insolvent Court for the said Mid and District, and the interim order, for protection from process having been given to the said William Gunn under the provisions of an Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Gunn is hereby required to appear in Court before Stafford Frederick Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the Midland District, acting in the matter of the said Petition, on the Sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon precisely, at the Chambers of the said Judge, in the Court House in the said City of Kingston, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estate and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Act.
All persons indebted to the said William Gunn, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to James Linton, of the said City of Kingston, Auctioneer, the official Assignee, nominated in that behalf by the Judge acting in the matter of the said Petition.
Dated this 21st day of August, A. D. 1848
JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Attorney for the said William Gunn in the matter of the Petition.

To the Canadian Public.

HARNDEN & CO. beg to inform those having friends in Europe about to Emigrate to America, that they have made the fullest and most extensive arrangements for the present season, and that, on application to their Branch Houses and Agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, Passages can be secured to any Port in the United States, in first-class vessels and Packet-ships, and every information given them requisite for their safe and most expeditious conveyance from England and the Continent to their respective ports of destination.
HARNDEN & CO. appeal with great confidence to the vast number of Passengers who have in past years shipped under their instructions, to certify to the vigilent care bestowed upon those thus entrusting themselves to their protection. In no instance have they ever failed to redeem punctually the pre-paid Passage Tickets issued by their American House notwithstanding the high rates of passage which have frequently occurred in Ships by which the holders were forwarded: and they assure parties that the same confidence may be placed on any future engagement.
HARNDEN & CO. are the sole agents for Train & Co's Boston and Cope and Co., Philadelphia line of Packets from Liverpool, and in the selection of all their other Passenger ships, the greatest care is taken that they are such as to contribute the most to the comfort of the Passenger.
Parties desirous to transmit Money to any part of Europe, can be furnished with drafts at sight for £1 and upwards; and those wishing to transfer their property to America, can also be supplied with letters of credit on any British Establishments there. Hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling have thus been transmitted by us in perfect safety: the recipient thereby avoiding the risk of loss by accident, or otherwise, and realizing the full value of his property.
Passage can be secured to Quebec, as above at same prices.
For further information, which will be given either personally or by letter, apply to HARNDEN & Co, New York; HARNDEN & C Boston; or to
WILLIAM WARE.
(Our Interest.) *Agent.*
Kingston, March 21, 1848.

Wholesale Warehouse,
J. S. SMITH, & CO,
GROCERS,
HAVE Removed to those EXTENSIVE Premises lately occupied by
GLASSFORD & SMITH,
next door to the Custom House, on Ontario Street. These building extending from Ontario street to the wharf, the loading and unloading of Vessels take place within their Premises, thus saving annually a large amount that is usually paid out for carriage, storage and wharfage, which will enable them to do business at a smaller per centage than those less favorably situated.
Town and country Merchants are invited to call and examine their extensive Stock, where they can at all times be supplied with every article in the Grocery line.
Kingston, August 29, 1848. 70

NEW STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices.
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to return thanks to his town and country customers, for the patronage he has received in his Dry Goods Store, and takes this opportunity of acquainting them, that he has recently
RE-OPENED THE OLD GROCERY STORE,
(CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MONTREAL STS., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE HIS PRESENT STAND,)
Where he intends to keep on hand, the best assortment of
TEAS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c., which he will
Sell Cheap for Cash.
The Subscriber has just received his Summer Stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linnens, Cottons, Hosiery, &c.
☞ *The highest price paid for WOOL and all kinds of PRODUCE.*
HENRY MARTIN.
Princess Street, }
Kingston, June 21, 1848. } 50

MIDLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICE, }
Kingston, August 5th, 1848. }
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Warden and Treasurer of this District, are now prepared to borrow money on District Bonds, as provided for by By-Law No. 76, viz:
£3,000 on bonds of £5 each, payable at 4 years after date.
£3,000 on bonds of £25 each, payable at 6 years after date.
£3,000 on bonds of £50 each, payable at 8 years after date.
£3,000 on bonds of £100 each, payable at 10 years after date.
The Interest on the Bonds to be paid half-yearly; and the payment of the principal and interest will be secured upon the rates and Revenues of the District.
Persons desirous of investing monies, on the security of the District, will receive any further information on the subject, by application to WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esq., Treasurer.
By order,
G. H. DETLOR,
District Clerk.

CITY OF KINGSTON
Gas Light Company.
THE Board of Directors having contracted for the erection of the necessary buildings, works, &c., have decided upon making the following call, and all Stockholders are requested to pay the same at the times appointed, at the Company's Office, in the City Buildings, viz:—
Five per cent on their Stock on the 1st September.
Five do do 1st October.
Five do do 1st November.
Five do do 1st December.
By order of the Board,
D. TOLKIEN WOTHERSPOON,
Secretary.
Kingston, August 1, 1848. 63-tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES, and transact any business dependant upon the value or duration of Human Life;—to grant or purchase *Annuities* and *Reversions* of all kinds, as also *Survivorships* and *Endowments.*
This Company is, from its system, enabled to offer to the *Canadian* Public various advantages of a peculiar and important description, including *Local Management*—a most *material reduction of cost*—and a prompt settlement of claims.
Public notice is invited to the Prospectus—Half Credit Tables,—and Tables of the *Building Society Scheme*—Any of which may be obtained of the undersigned, together with forms of Application. He will also be happy to afford information on the subject.
GEORGE A. MAILLEUE,
Agent for Kingston,
Office, Ontario Street
Kingston, 10th August, 1848. 67-

RICHARD RYDER,
SKIFF AND BOAT BUILDER,
FRONT ROAD, PITTSBURGH.
All kinds of Repairing done.
*** Orders left at the *British Whig* Office, punctually attended to.
August 29, 1848. 70-1m.

FARM TO LET,
FOR a term of three years, the farm situated on the Montreal Road, about four miles from Kingston, commonly called the "Tuttle's Hill Farm," with two others adjoining; comprising in all upwards of 500 acres, the property of JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM GUNN,
At the City Brewery Office.
Kingston, August 4, 1848. 63-tf

Fresh Oysters and Fruit Dialy
BY EXPRESS,
AT WILLING'S,
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND WELLINGTON STS.

WATER LIME & PLASTER, for sale by OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, 14th April 1848

Extracts from late English Papers.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONTESE.

From the London Times.

TURIN, August 16.

Mr Abercrombie has not yet returned from Milan and so but he is expected in the course of the day. M. Bois le Comte, as I am told, passed through that fortress yesterday on his way from Genoa to Turin, and probably the opportune arrival of the French diplomatist has retarded the appearance of our excellent Minister. The object of this diplomatic excursion is, as I hear, to receive from His Majesty Charles Albert the formal acceptation of the British and French mediation—that of Austria having already been obtained—and of fixing on the place where the conferences are to be held. Piacentia was proposed as a convenient position, but I believe some town in Switzerland will be selected as central to Turin, Milan and Verona. The more I consider the subject the more I am confirmed in the opinion I formed yesterday, that the only way to arrive at a safe conclusion is to consider the Austrian and Piedmontese quarrel as settled on the basis established by the late armistice, and to treat for the future condition of Lombardy, or Venetian Lombardy only. There is, in point of fact, no question open between the Cabinets of Turin and Vienna save that of the expenses of the war, should a demand of that nature be made; it is quite useless to revive a difficulty which the return of the Piedmontese troops within their own frontiers, and the non-violation of their frontier by Austria has so equitably and so quietly arranged. I consider that the Austrians, in not pursuing their victorious march beyond the Tessino, though Turin was as open to them as Milan, have given so strong a proof of their desire of conciliation as to predetermine the result so far as Piedmont is concerned. Dread of France or any other motive you may please to select, has influenced that decision; but what can Sardinia more desire than she has got? and should she not be enchanted to be restored to her former safe and happy position after such freaks as the King has lately indulged in? The subject of frontier is, I consider, already settled by the armistice, and it will be a happy termination of the question of expenses if the great powers, as they should do, saddle the charges on the right horse, and make the Lombards, for whom they were contracted, pay.

I am aware that the Liberal press of Piedmont will clamour at this mode of reasoning, and repeat all its brilliant language about Italy and the Italian cause; but I turn to the gentlemen of Piedmont, who have property at stake, to the Ministers, who have so lately trembled for the existence of the kingdom, to the people who desire peace and prosperity, and to the army, who will no longer fight in a cause which is not properly their own. As to Italy and the Italian cause, to use a homely phrase, they are "regular humbugs." I was [illegible] but I have seen too much of party during the late events to lend my belief, or to attempt persuading you, that what we call the sacred cause exists. In fact I have become a heretic on the subject, and should be glad if any person who disagrees with me will show me the Italian nation and the national cause. A peninsula between the Alps and the two Seas, called Italy, exists on the map of Europe, and a language called Italian is spoken by the well educated classes in many parts of that peninsula. But when I come to examine territorial limits, I find that one part is Naples, differing in everything from the Roman states; that Rome has no similarity of character with Tuscany; that Tuscany and Venetian Lombardy are disunited; that the Lombards consider themselves superior to all; and that Piedmont has habits and manners essentially different from those of other states. I further find that at Naples the people speak Neapolitan; at Milan, Milanese; in Piedmont, Piedmontese; at Verona, Veronese; in Venice, the Venetian; and that the common language of Italian is only used on state occasions save in Tuscany and the Roman states. The gentry in all these provinces speak their *patois* in preference to any other tongue, and French, not Italian, is the language of society when strangers are present. Where, then, is this Italy and this nationality so often invoked by the Liberal few? And must all Europe be in war because some enthusiastic and simple minded beings seek to unite what the history of ages has kept asunder. It would be beautiful in theory, though I doubt much its practical working, to combine the country between the Alps and the two seas into one great kingdom. But what is to become of the rights and pretensions of the reigning dynasties? and how are we to induce the Piedmontese, Romans, and the Neapolitans to unite in a common policy when their respective interests are so diverse.

When, four months ago, every one spoke of a commercial league between the States becoming the foundation on which a political union was to be laid, I took the liberty of arguing that the incompatibility of mercantile interests was a positive bar to the proposed combination; and I am now on the same grounds, but with greater experience, still more convinced of the impossibility of a political accord taking place. The failure of the late attempt to join Piedmont and Lombardy should serve as an excellent warning; and I believe, the only sure road to the consolidation of Italian happiness and prosperity is to treat for each territorial division independently of the others, and to force the people into political unions for which they are totally unprepared. I can never cease to be a warm partisan of any proposal by which the city of Milan and the province of Lombardy may be rescued from the blind despotism of Austria, but I say let it be done on Lombard reasoning only, and do not force Sardinia into the discussion against her will. An immense change has been effected in the minds of the gentry and people of Piedmont, and if their wishes be consulted their interests will be treated separately in the approaching conferences. I know not how far your own views or the instructions given to Mr. Abercrombie coincide with the opinion I have formed from political observations, and from communication with people of all classes; but I think I have discovered the short and safe road to a settlement, and I shall be well pleased to hear that it has been followed.

No Cabinet has yet been formed, and the late Ministers, with the Milanese Podesta, M. Casati, at their head, hold office till their successors be appointed. The Chambers are voluntarily separated—I believe dissolved, and every one seems heartily sick of the late constitutional experiment. The National Guard exists only its full beauty of uniform and epaulette; but I fancy the good citizens are getting rather tired of that amusement, and find no sport in standing two hours' sentry about midnight at a public office. The Calabrian hats and black ostrich feathers have disappeared, and the *cafes* of the arcades no longer echo to the tramp of juvenile soldiers or the military oaths of newfledged patriots. In fact Piedmont has learned wisdom at the price of her blood, and if the great Powers be kind enough for the moment to forget, she is too happy at the prospect of enjoying a few months' repose.

The Prefect of Police yesterday published the following address to the inhabitants of Paris:

"Citizens,—The emotion which has occupied the public mind during the last few days is giving way and making room for a feeling of security of which no serious cause ought in point of fact to disturb the duration. Vague rumours, alarming reports bawled about by malevolence, and augmented by fear, cannot long prevail against the evidence of facts. If it were true that men were capable of restoring in France a form of Government justly abhorred, that would be madness; for anarchy in our days would not lead kings to their thrones—it would only serve to precipitate the instigators and accomplices of these fratricidal struggles into an abyss. Without doubt, the stoppage of industry and the stagnation of trade do not cease so quickly as each of us could desire; but the miseries which the revolution of February may have added to, though it did not cause them, would only increase tenfold through our discords, and the workmen would be indefinitely condemned to privations which, with order, must have an early end. A sensible amelioration already displays itself on almost all the points of the territory of the Republic. The facility with which the last national loan was subscribed and paid in, shows that specie will not be wanting to public confidence. Commercial activity is returning, transactions become more numerous, the workshops are less deserted. In some days the solemn discussion of the constitution of our Republic will commence before the National Assembly; the great principles proclaimed in February will receive, let us not doubt, such a consecration that the enemies of the Republic, whoever they may be, will no longer find a pretext for their criminal hopes. The country desires a democratic republic! no human power can ravish from it this conquest, which it has sealed with its blood, and which it will know how to preserve in spite of and against all. The people and the army, now united in their love of liberty, will not forget that for the motto of monarchy, "Divide in order to reign," the Republic has substituted its motto, "Union is strength." The elements of the public fortune, the symptoms of a slow but continued return towards the normal state, assume every day a less contestable character. Facts and figures exist, and bad faith itself cannot prevail against them. The workshops are being reopened, and the workmen resume the places which they had lost. The movement which is taking place in all branches of industry is even remarked in those of luxury, which the receipt of orders is again causing to become active. Renewed briskness displays itself in the ports, and the arrivals of July have greatly exceeded those of the month of June; the single port of the canal St. Martin received last month 15,000 tons more than in the previous month. The markets are always abundantly supplied, and the price of bread is within reach of every purse. At the date of our last return, out of 27,301 workmen residing in furnished hotels, 16,925 were in work. At this time, out of 29,074 there are 20,771 who have employment. The number of workmen remaining inactive is only 8,303 instead of 9,432. The Mont de Piete from the 8th to the 15th has received in redemption of articles pawned, 341,077 f.; the sums lent by it amounted only to 306,820 f. The number of persons returning to Paris increase progressively—on the 8th by 4,394, and in the last week by 5,374. Instead of 719 foreigners alighting at the hotels they amount to 765; only 628 have left the capital. In the course of the six days, from the 9th to the 16th, 2,615 passports were given to French citizens, of which 657 were gratuitous, and 563 were granted to foreigners. The prisons on the 14th contained 3,279 ordinary prisoners, and 3,063 implicated in the affair of June. The sanitary state of the prisons is perfect. Of all those of June three only have died, two from their wounds, and one from a pneumonic affection. From the 9th to the 17th there were eight suicides. The attempts upon property are reduced to eight. Simple robberies remain at the average of six a day. Only one attempt upon the person has been signalized. A soldier of the Garde Mobile, while on duty as sentinel, was wounded by a ball fired by an unknown hand. The total number of the victims of June amounts to 1,415. Last night a second convoy of 945 prisoners of June was sent off to Havre. The moral and physical state of the men sent away leaves nothing to be desired. Clothes, linen, and shoes were distributed to those who were in want of them before their departure. Their families may be completely assured as to their lot; these prisoners do not leave France, and the most enlightened attention is paid to them. A journal has represented that ill-treatment and even torture is inflicted upon political prisoners. I have no need to protect against an imputation so odious, it will suffice for me to point out to the public as new proof of the falsehoods and calumnies of certain persons. "DUCOUX.

"Representative of the People, Prefect of Police.

"Paris, August 18."

THE IRISH CONSPIRATORS.—We believe we may state with a certainty that Summons' will be immediately issued to the jurors of the county of Tipperary, calling upon them to attend the Special Commission, which will be opened early in the week after next, for the trial of prisoners now in custody on charges of high treason. The persons accused of this grave offence, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, C. G. Duffy, and all others taken in arms, or ascertained to have been in correspondence with the rebels, will be embraced in one "monster indictment" for conspiracy, and tried *en masse.* The evidence, we understand, is of a most voluminous nature, and such as must meet Baron Pennefeather's definition—it will not simply be *prima facie* but "coercive." In particular some of the newspaper conspirators have committed themselves irredeemably in the letters they transmitted to Smith O'Brien and others during the miserable attempt at rebellion. It has transpired that Mr. C. G. Duffy has been completely prostrated in mind by the new and darker features which his case presents owing to the discovery of his treasonable correspondence. He spends the most of his time, in daylight, walking up and down the yard of Newgate, wringing his hands and sighing heavily like a man abandoned by courage and hope. It does not appear that his pecuniary affairs were in so prosperous a state as they were represented, and it is thought that the sale of his effects, which is announced, will not meet the claims of his creditors. Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher display great firmness and good spirits in the interviews which they are permitted to enjoy with their relatives and legal advisers.—Mr. O'Brien has been several times visited by his brothers, Sir Lucius and Mr. Robert O'Brien, since his incarceration. It is not true that Mr. Meagher, and Mr. O'Brien have been placed in the same apartment, or that they have had any intercourse whatever since their arrest.

Dublin World.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

From the Times.

"I wish," wrote Swift, after his final return to Ireland, "that some of your English Ministers would visit this unhappy country." When Swift wrote a ministerial excursion to Ireland was just as probable as the the voyage to Lilliput, of that Irish Bishop who, after closing *Gulliver's Travels,* and meditating for some minutes, solemnly exclaimed, "I don't believe a word of it."

But at last a Minister is going to Ireland; and not only a Minister, but *the* Minister. Lord John Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two. He goes, not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon. The man whose sagacity, courage, and self-reliance have saved Ireland from the horrors of anarchy, and the carnage of rebellion required no coadjutor and no adviser.—His own intelligence had dictated the means, his own intrepidity had dared the consequences, of suppressing a revolution which might have shaken England to her centre, and perpetuated the disorganization of the empire. But Lord J. Russell goes himself to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies.

And what a spectacle will greet him on his arrival? He will find one of the most beautiful capitals of which Europe can boast occupied, in the time of profound peace, by an overwhelming military force. He will find the residence of the Queen's deputy guarded as in a state of siege.—If he go through the provinces he will find the country occupied with camps, outposts, lines of observation, and detective forces. But these are mere outward and superficial symptoms. There is much beneath the surface to attract his notice and absorb his thoughts. There are juries who refuse to convict on *prima facie evidence,* under the terrors of popular menace or the seductions of popular favor. There is a hungry and squalid peasantry, which but lately threatened to dispute the Imperial authority by arms, but has since sunk, cowed, and vanquished into a sullen inactivity and disaffected expectancy. There is a priesthood—the priesthood of the majority of the people—subsisting upon the bounty and the good will of the ignorant, the irritated, and the ill-affected; dependant for food and raiment on collusion with sedition, on sympathy with treason, and (what is the worst of all) on connivance at that system of premature marriages which has peopled Ireland with a generation of beggars. Then there are the gentry and nobility, who, without defying the Crown in the field, or appealing to the decision of arms, yet foster the conviction that the misery which surrounds them on every side—the poverty, the potato diet, the potato rot, the famine, the disaffection, the disloyalty, the faithlessness of man to man, the hostility to law, the the sympathy with insurrection, can all be corrected and subdued by a Provincial Legislature of Irish landlords sitting in Dublin, making their own laws and remedying their own grievances.—Such are the persons and the things which will confront the Premier on his visit to Ireland. Such will be the data on which he will have to work out the problem of its safety and deliverance.

One thing cannot fail to strike him. There is no sympathy with, there is no subordination to, law in the island. All is fair that is done against authority. There is no sin in the intention of rebellion, but much sentiment in favor of its defeated victims. The priest who was tardy in dissuading his flock from insurrection is quick enough in interceding for them with the Government that they defied. The maxims and habits of Toryism thought an action are alien to the Celtic mind.—The Saxon once groaned under a grinding rule and an unjust law. He mitigated the harshness of the despotism by extorting a modification of the law. When he got a law just in terms, he never ceased working until he had made it just in fact. Each new concession of principle he converted into a help and a support in his struggle for more. But he always respected the limits of what had been conceded. He enlisted what was just and fair in the law against what was illegal, undefined or arbitrary. But he invariably managed to have the law on his side. He thereby worked his way out of the groove of despotism, and converted serfdom itself by degrees into freedom, independance, and privilege. But such principles and modes of action are strange and foreign to the Celts. They cannot understand or practice them in the aggregate. We say "in the aggregate," because we would distinguish between national tendencies and individual capacities. Wherever the Celts have been collected together in separate masses, they have shown an innate hostility to the exercise of authority and the administration of law. This has been modified by circumstances and locality. Celts of Wales, with a thinner and more scattered population, have been more orderly than the Celts of Ireland; but the Celts of Cornwall, surrounded by English families with English habits and principles, used to good treatment and high earnings, are far superior to their kindred both of Ireland and Wales. There are instances in plenty and of daily occurrence to show that the Irishman may be educated out of his propensities and his habits. An Irishman in a foot regiment is generally the best or the worst soldier belonging to it. The smartest non-commissioned officers in the army are Irishmen. Some of the cleverest and best conducted foremen in our various manufactories are Irishmen. In all these cases the effects of habit, instinct, and custom have been broken down by the discipline of a strong mind or a rigid system. The scholar has consented, or has been compelled to unlearn everything that he had brought with him from Tipperary and Cork. The empire must now learn to do on a great scale that which has hitherto been in exceptional and particular cases. The

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